cussion which took place in that city on Saturday evening last between Hon. A. H. Stephens and T.

The meeting was called by the political friends of Mr. Stephens, but Mr. Miller, at his request, was permitted a hearing under the following terms, as stated by Dr. Garvin, the chairman of the meeting: Mr. Stephens was to open the discussion in a speech of three quarters of an hour: Mr. Miller was to reply in a speech of the same length, and Mr. Stephens was to conclude in a speech of half an hour.

half an hour.

Mr. Stephens remarked that he appeared before the people of Richmond as a candidate to represent the eighth district in Congress, to discuss important and grave questions of policy, in which the people of the district, and of the whole country, were interested, and that these questions were somewhat different from those which agitated the country, when, at the opening of the canvass for the last Congress, he had addressed the citizens of Richmond at the City Half of Augusta. Then Sam—mysterious, unseen, victorious Sam—was abroad in the land, carrying everything before him, and with his terrible whang levelling all who opposed him, great and small, as we read that a great host was once levelled in a night by the angel of death. Then prescription—prescription of classes, of our populahost was once levelled in a night by the angel of death.
Then proscription—proscription of classes, of our population, for their birth-place or ellgion—was one of the principles of the American order upon which it had swept
Connecticut, Massachusetts, and other northern States,
and threatened to carry Virginia; and against which he
had felt it his duty to protest and to warn the people of
this district. Now nothing was ever heard of Sax or of this district. Now nothing was ever heard or Sax or of his victories, of the American order, or of the proscrip-tion of foreigners and of Roman Catholics; nobedy de-fended it or its principles, and the best recommendation which the American party could give their candidate, his honorable competitor, was that he never belonged to them—never was a member of the American order. He did not allude to those things, he said, to excite unpleasant coaling to the varieties and recallections, or in a vindictive feeling, to stir unpleasant recollections, or in a vindictive spirit, to jeer and scoff at the members of the American order, who might be present, but to congratulate them and the country that San was dead—that his principles, which recommendation, even of an American candidate, to popular favor that he never had belonged to the American order. He was there not to raise Sam, but to help all others to bury him—to dig a grave for all others to bury him—to dig a grave for him so deep that he never could have a resurrection. He was there to aid in this good work; and as the opposition, having abandoned all the distinctive principles of the American order, were inveighing against and opposing the Kansas act, to defend that act—every principle, every sentence, and every word in it. When that act was passed there was no opposition to it in the State of Georgia, and no word of condemnation was uttered against it by any man or any press, as far as he was informed. But afterwards, when it was found by many that they must elect between their principles and their party, they abandoned their principles, held on to their party, and began to inveigh against, condemn, and denounce the Kansas act, which the people of Georgia had sustained when it was first passed with perfect manimity. The American party of Georgia were denouncing Walker for his violation of the principles of the Kansas act, but it was at the same time denouncing and opposing the friends and supsame time denouncing and opposing the friends and sup-porters of that act, who did not sustain Walker, and it was, therefore, evident that it was more intent upon a porters of that act, who did not suctain Walker, and it was therefore, evident that it was more intent upon a popular condemnation of the principles of that act than a popular condemnation of the policy of Gov. Walker. What was the great fundamental principle of the Kansas act? Mr. Stephens then reviewed the legislation of Congress, in the organization of the Territories, for a number of years, showing that the great effort of the North had been by congressional action (the Wilmot proviso) to restrict and confine the South, and legislate her out of her right to an equal enjoyment of the Territories of the Union, and that the great effort of the South had been to defeat this restrictive legislation—to take the been to defeat this restrictive legislation—to take the question of their rights in the Territories out of Congress—to establish the doctrine of non-intervention, and leave the character of the institutions to be adopted by leave the character of the institutions to be adopted by new States applying for admission into the Union to the people of the Territories when they should meet in convention to form State constitutions. This great doctrine, the doctrine of non-intervention, triumphed in 1850 in the passage of the compromise measures, and in 1854 was reaffirmed in the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act reafirmed in the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act. The Missouri Compromise, by which an arbitrary line was established, north of which southern institutions and southern men, with their property, could not go, was inconsistent with this legislation, and was, therefore, declared by the Kansas-Nebraska act to be inoperative and void. Thus was all restriction upon the South removed—a great, just principle substituted for an arbitrary line, and all the Territories of the Union opened to the equal enjoyment of all the people of all sections of the Union. This was what the Kansas-Nebraska act had accomplished. It did not propose to make these Territories free or slave, to legislate slavery into them, or to legislate it out of them, but left this, with all other questions of municipal government or of domestic concern, to the people to deterleft this, with all other questions of infuncing govern-ment or of domestic concern, to the people to deter-mine for themselves, "in their own way," "perfectly free" from all influences of every kind, and with no lim-itation upon their right of self-government but the con-stitution of the United States. The bill established, in-stead of the Wilmot proviso, and instead of the Missouri Compromise, the great doctrine of popular sovereignty— he great doctrine of the right of the people to gov-

"Recoived, That we recognise the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly-expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justices it, to form a constitution with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with other States."

to sustain it, not only in Kansas and Nebraska, but in all other Territories hereafter to be organized by Congress.

He then quoted the following resolution from that plat-

nciple, endorsed it, and affirmed its determination

This was an endorsement of the great principle of the Kansas act—the right of the people of the Territories to govern themselves. He then showed that Mr. Hill, the American candidate for governor, had misquoted this res-olution, or rather had quoted only a portion of it, to show that it committed the democratic party to the doc trine of unrestricted suffrage—to the doctrine of leaving the question of slavery in the Territories to be determined "a majority of actual residents" in any Territory Mr. Stephens shows that the resolution did no such thing—that it affirmed the true principle of the Kansa and fairly-expressed will of a majority of actual residents," when they should meet in convention to frame a State constitution; in other words, that it left the question of slavery to be determined by the people, acting through, in accordance with and it subordination to, the laws was the doctrine of the Kansas act—this was the doctrine "recognised" by the democratic party—this was the doctrine for which he had contended in supporting the Kansas act. In supporting that act he had not looked to practical results—to the formation of a slave or a free State out of the Territory of Kansas—but to the triumph, recognition, and firm establishment of this great doctrine, which restored the equality of the South fin the Territories of the Union. He believed that it was worth the Union itself, and he besought his hearers to stand by it, and to abide its result in Kansas, whatever that result might be. A convention in that Territory was about to assemble to frame a State constitution, preparatory to its admission into the Union. That convention had plenary power over the subject of slavory, and its action would power over the subject of slavory, and its actio power over the subject of slavory, and its action would be the action of the people of Kansas, "acting through the legally and fairly-expressed will of a majority of its actual residents." It had the authority to establish or prohibit slavery, and to do it in "its own way." If, as he believed, Governor Walker had declared that this convention should not determine the question of shorely in its own way, but in his way, he had violated the Kansas act and abandoned the Cincimati platform, and he should oppose him, as he would any other enemy of that bill; and he believed that the national administration would oppose him, and sustain the action of the people of Kansas in convention, whatever it might be.

Mr. Stephens then referred to alien suffrage and squatter sovereignty, as pretexts of opposition to the Kansas bill, used by the American party, and upon the doctrine of alien suffrage, quoted from Mr. Hill's late letter, in which that gentleman had stated broadly that Mr. Buchanan was the first to suggest a departure from the doctrine of citizen suffrage, in a letter written by him in 1847. This was not true; so far from it, the doctrine of alien suf-frage, or the doctrine of clothing with the elective fran-chise in the Territories persons other than citizens, was as old as the government itself—nay, older—because it had

THE CANVASS IN GEORGIA.—THE DISCUSSION
BETWEEN HON. A. H. STEPHENS AND T. W.
MILLER, ESQ.
We are indebted to the Augusta (Georgia) Constitutionalist for the following report of the public discussion which took place in that city on Saturday

THE CANVASS IN GEORGIA.—THE DISCUSSION

been recognised in the ordinance of 1787, which was enacted by the Congress of the Confidence of the Georgia Constitution of the federal constitution. That ordinance was canceled in 1787, and it was afterwards, on the 7th of August, 1789, (Washington being President of the United States, Its provision upon the subject of suffice was as follows:

rage was as follows:

"So soon as there shall be five thousand free male is "So soon as there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants of full age in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the governor, they shall receive authority, with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships to represent them in the general assembly.

One is a Provided, also, That a freehold in fifty acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the States, and being a resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years' residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector or a representative."

This was the provision of the ordinance of 1787, enact this was the provision of the ordinance of 1787, enact ed before the formation of the constitution, and after wards confirmed by the Congress of the United States George Washington signing the bill which confirmed it It ought to be more objectionable to the opponents o alien suffrage than the provision of the Kansas act in re-It ought to be more objectionable to the opponents of alien suffrage than the provision of the Kansas act, citizons who were allowed to vote at the first election, and aliens who had declared their intention to become citizens, and would take an oath to support the constitution of the United States and would take an oath to support the constitution of the United States and the Kansas act; by the provision of the ordinance of 1787, citizens of the United States resident in the Territory, and owning fifty acres of land, were authorized to vote, and men were allowed to vote who had resided in the Territory for two years and owned fifty acres of land. These men might have been allens in heart as well as in fact, for they were not required, as the electors (other than citizens) were by the Kansas act, to have declared their intention to become citizens, and to have purged their consciences of allegiance to a foreign government by taking the oath which is required in making this declaration of intention, as well as an oath to support the constitution of the United States and the Kansas act. The aliens authorized to yote by the Kansas act were inchoate citizens of the United States. vote by the Kansas act were incheate citizens of the Uni-ted States : those authorized to vote by the ordinance of '87 were allens in fact, who had not abjured allegiance to the governments under which they were born, and who never might abjure it, but might remain forever aliens in fact, and be forever aliens in heart. Mr. Stephens, having thus shown that the provisions of the ordi having this shown that the provisions of the ordinance was a further departure from the doctrine of citizen suffrage than that of the Kansas bill, proceeded to show that it had been re-enacted by Congress in 1790, (Washington still being President,) in the bill organizing the Territory of Tennessee; in 1798, in the bill organizing the Territory of Mississippi, and afterwards at various times in bills organizing the Territories of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. In Territories of Onio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. In the Clayton compromise, (for which Mr. Calhoun voted,) in the Joregon bill, in the Minnesota bill, and in the Washington bill, there was a deviation from the language of the ordinance of 1787, the language used upon the subject of suffrage being identical with that employed in the Kansas act. In the bills for the organization of the Territories of Missouri, Arkansas, New Mexico, and Utah, ritories of Missouri, Arkansas, New Mexico, and Utah, the elective franchise was restricted to citizens. Mr. Stephens contended from this review of the action of the government that the weight of precedent was in favor of alien suffrage, and that the principle was older than the constitution itself, although Mr. Hill had contended that it was originated by Mr. Buchanan in 1847. He further asserted that there was no danger in this principle to the South; that aliens were not so much to be dreaded as abolitionists; that the foreign vote in the last presidential election was cast (an overwhelming majority of it) against Fremont; and that foreigners would always act with the democratic party and with the South, because their rights were dependent upon the maintenance and strict conwere dependent upon the maintenance and strict con-struction of the constitution, to which the democratic party and the South were pledged.

Upon the subject of squatter sovereignty, which the

Lyon the subject of squatter sovereignty, which the American party asserted was recognised by a portion of the democratic party in their construction of the Kansas act, Mr. Stephens said that there was no difference in the construction given to that bill by its northern and southern supporters—that whatever difference existed between them upon the doctrine of squatter sovereignty originated in a difference of construction, not of the bill, but of the constitution. Some contended that Congress, under the constitution, had the power to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories, and, having it, had granted it by the bill to the people of the Territory, in its status as a Territory. Others denied that Congress had this power, and, of course, denying that it had it, denied that it was granted to the people by the bill. The question was one of constitutional construction, and the ern supporters-that whatever difference existed betwee nied that it was granted to the people by the bill. The question was one of constitutional construction, and the Supreme Court had determined it in the Dred Scott case. by declaring that Congress did not have the power to legislate slavery into or out of a Territory, and could no grant it. Squatter sovereignty was now a constitutiona impossibility. Mr. Stephens, in this connexion, referred to a resolution, one of a series introduced by the American candidate for governor, Mr. Hill, in a public meeting at Lagrange on the 27th of June, 1857, in which is

"That what is known as the 'Dred Scott Decision' is but a judicial affirmance of the position occupied by the American party of Georgia from the beginning, and is a direct condemnation of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, its plotters and supporters, as a set of clamorous agitators, dividing the country for nothing, and endangering the South and Union for votes, and only votes."

He showed the impudence and effortery of this reso lution, in claiming that the *Dred Scott* decision was "judicial affirmance of the position occupied by the American party from the beginning, and a direct condemna that is had taken from that party a pretext of opposition to that act which it had used industriously. He showed, too, that Mr. Hill, in denouncing the "plotters and supporters of the Kansas-Nebraska bill as a set of elamorous agitators, dividing the country for nothing, and endangering the South and Union for votes, and only yote." had denounced almost the entire south. and endangering only votes," had denounced almost the entire souththe people of Georgia, and the American party of this State. Southern representatives in Congress, with very few exceptions, voted for the act. Mr. Hill had devery few exceptions, voted for the act. Mr. Hill had denounced them. The people of the South had sustained
those who voted for it, and repudiated those who opposed
it. Mr. Hill had denounced them. The people of Georgia had, through their legislature, instructed their representatives to vote for it. Mr. Hill had denounced them,
and, lastly, the American party of Georgia, in State council at Macon, on the 27th of June, 1855, had endorsed
the act, declared that opposition to its principles in relation to slavery was hostility to the constitutional rights
of the South, and that any one opposing it was unfit to
be recognised as a member of the American party, and
Mr. Hill had denounced this party, in denouncing the
"plotters and supporters of the Kansas-Nebraska act, as a
set of clamorous agitators, dividing the country for nothing, and endangering the South and Union for votes, and
only votes."

Mr. Stephens then, finding that his time was nearly ex-Mr. Stephens then, miding that his time was nearly ex-hausted, said that he had stated in his address to the vo-ters of the district that during the time he had represen-ted it he had heard of no complaint of any single vote he had given in Congress; that he reiterated the state-ment, and asked, as a matter of right, that his competi-tor, who was about to reply to him, and who was trying tor, who was about to reply to him, and who was trying to oust him from his seat in Congress, would designate the vote or votes given by him to which he objected, or of which he or the party he represented complained. He was, in a certain sense, upon trial, and was entitled to know the counts in the indictment against him.

Mr. Stephens then resumed his seat, having been frequently interrupted in his remarks by the enthusiastic cheers of his auditors; and Mr. Miller proceeded to reply to him.

to him.

We are compelled to omit until our next issue our report of Mr. Miller's speech, and of Mr. Stephens's rejoinder, as we have no space for it to-day.

A St. Catharines (C. W.) correspondent of the Toronto A St. Catharines (C. W.) correspondent of the Toronto Colonist writes: "There was quite a romantic event at the "Stephenson' before our arrival, and it had not ceased to furnish a topic for conversation. A very wealthy American gentleman, a widower, had been stopping there with a party of friends, among them a very fine-looking young lady, to whom he was to be married in a few months. While at the hotel, an illness from which he months. While at the noter, an images from which he had been suffering assumed a very dangerous aspect. Anxious, therefore, to secure his large means to her to whom he was attached, and to secure a mother for his little children, a marriage was determined on. A lawyer was sent for to make the necessary arrangements, a parson soon followed, and the two were made one. I believe the gottlesser, is this he to recovery gentleman is likely to recover

A. W. Pitcher, amateur farmer near Madison, Indiana, has raised one hundred and eighty-three bushels of oats on one and three-quarter acres of land. Mr. Buckley, of Scott county, Iowa, has raised from one ounce of barley nine and a half pounds, or one hundred and fifty-two ounces.

The London Sunday Times of the 23d ult. annour that on the 19th the American horse Prioress was struck off from her engagement to run for the HerefordWASHINGTON CITY. FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 11, 1857.

62°Mr. ISBARK E. JAMES, NO. 182 South Street, Philadelphia is our general travelling agent, assisted by Ww. H. Wato, John Control, J. Hambert, R. S. James, Taose D. Nicz, R. W. Monneson, E. W. Wilker, W. L. Wattenkan, Alex H. Conco, D. K. Mcshin, Edw. F. Swain, T. Asman, and P. Davis.

82°Mr. Hisney M. Lewis, Montgomery, Alabama, is our general travelling agent for the States of Alabama and Transcosee, assisted by James O. Lawis and H. M. Lawis, Jr.

82°Mr. C. W. James, No. 1 Harrison afreet, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our general collecting agout for the Western States and Texas, susisted by H. J. Thomas, William H. Thomas, Thos. M. James, Dr. A. L. Chilles, (Boomer Merker, and Rechard Larke. Receipts of either will be good.

A pamphlet has recently been issued from the press of Mr. Polkinhorn, of this city, entitled "Kansas State Rights. An Appeal to the Democracy of the South by a Southern State-Rights Democrat." As several Washington correspondents of the dis tant press have-innocently, no doubt-attempted to invest the "appeal" with a semi-official character, we take this early occasion to correct what might eventually prove a wide-spread error; and to add that the administration is entirely free from the slightest responsibility likely to be attached to the imputation of communicating to any portion of the country their views on grave political questions through the extraordinary medium already indicated.

THE NEW ORLEANS DELTA ONCE MORE. To discuss, with a generous and fair adversary uestions of public policy, and measures associated with the general welfare of the country, is both agreeable and useful. Even when there is an irreconcilable difference of opinion, if intelligence and truthfulness are associated with proper courtesy and respect, still the discussion may be conducted with satisfaction to the parties and advantage to the public. From the Delta, which claims to be governed by the highest principles of professional moralsprinciples so pure and so lofty that it cannot consento be classed with any political organization, lest it should become defiled with the unclean spirit of party, who claims to be the pure and disinterested champion of what it calls "southern rights"—we had a right to expect fairness and truth. But we find mixed up with its feeble and limping logic, blazing metaphors, and vapid abuse, an amount of reckless and gratuitous assertion, which, we candidly say, astonishes us.

In a former number of the Delta the editor charged us with "denouncing the Georgia and Mississippi conventions." We defied it to show one word or sentence of the kind; and that if it could not, let it admit that it had done us injustice. And how does the Delta meet the question? With that candor and frankness that we had a right to expect from a southern man-from a man who claims an exemption from the demoralizing effects of party spirit and party allegiance? Not at all. But it comes sidling up to our challenge, and asks if we did not pronounce the action of the conventions of these States, and the war of the independent democratic papers upon Walker, as "hasty and ungracious!" And thus the Delta sets itself right before the public, and makes the amende to us, for its gratuitous and groundless charge agains us, of having denounced the Georgia and Mississipp conventions! After this sample of the peculiar spirit of the Delta, need we reply to its wanton and reckless assertions about our "crusade against the southern rights press?" the charge it makes that, "it-the Union-has announced itself the organ of the northern free-soil, as well as the southern submission democracy?" We again defy it to produce anything that we have ever written or said that can in the remotest manuer sustain these reckless charges : and i it can meet this no better than it did our former defiance, the public will begin to think that the Delta is not very careful as to the truth of its assertions.

The Hon. John S. Phelps, of Missouri, left this city yesterday evening for New York. He has been in Washington for some two weeks past, endeavoring to procure such a modification of the St. Louis branch of the overland mail-route to California, so as to make it conform more to the wishes and interests of the people of Missouri. Mr. Phelps has been very zealous in his efforts to obtain this modifica tion, and to some extent, it is understood, has obtained it but whether it is such an one as will be And although it is not all that Mr. Phelps desired, yet it was all that the Postmaster General felt himself authorized to concede, with a due regard to the maintenance of the main route already adopted.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

Among the resolutions unanimously adopted on Wednesday last by the democratic county convention of Philadelphia were the following:

Resolved, That it was reserved to Pennsylvania to pre-sent to their countrymen a President in a political crisis, as also was it reserved to the democracy of Pennsylvania to present to the democracy of the States of the Union a statesman fostered in their affection and favor, fitted to meet and master the exigencies of that crisis, and, through the doctrines of the inaugural address, administered in, acts of administrative wisdom and justice, stay the tumult of fanaticism, and restore peace to the States distracted with faction, and gladness to the States bleet with the conservatism of moderation, thereby tending to remake conservatism of moderation, thereby tending to remake the Union a brotherhood of freemen, and winning for his country concession and consideration, even to fore-shadowed continental rank among the political powers of

Resolved, That President Buchanan's recent keen-edged the earth.

Resolved, That President Buchanan's recent keen-edged rebuke to Prof. Silliman and his two-score of fellow-memorialists, whose first care should be the healing of their own local flocks of that fanaticism which in Yankeedom is rampant, elicits our heartiest admiration; because, in the President's conclusive reply, it administered an antidote to a political virus that had insidiously penetrated into many minds that only needed such a prescription to become once more nationally patriotic in sentiment and impulse. On that glowing executive vindication, too, we behold the mastery of wise practical statesmanship in governmental affairs over that less-comprehensive intelligence and commands worthiest commendation in the walks of science, and in the special calling for which it is nurtured.

DEATH OF HON, GEORGE G. DUNN,

The Louisville papers of Tuesday last announce the death of Hon. George G. Dunn, of Bedford, Lawrence county, Indiana. The Democrat says:

county, Indiana. The Democrat says:

"The sad event occurred at his residence on Friday night last. He has labored for eighteen months under an affection of the spleen, and his death was not unexpected. Mr. Dunn was one of the most remarkable men of Indiana, and occupied a first position in the legal profession. He had filled many high official trusts, and represented his district in the last Congress. Although a member of the American party, he was never very intense as a politician. His style of oratory was elegant and winning in the extreme. He died at the age of forty-four years, admired by all who knew him, and generally beloved."

The Worcester Bay State says that the proprietor of the Boston Traveller, three in number, have una imously decided not to support Nathaniel P. Banks for governor, and that Mr. Bowles will retire from the Traveller.

REVISION OF THE NATIONAL LAWS. All will agree that a law-giver who frames his laws with obscurity, or without adaptation to practical use, or who so disposes of them, after enactment, as to leave them inaccessible to those upon whom they are to operate, is negligent of duty and unworthy of confidence and support. In our judgment, he who voluntarily continues such a state of things is but little less responsible. It is now sixtyeight years since Congress commenced its legislation. It has since made annual additions to the body of statute laws. We have seven large finely-printed volumes of public laws, and have commenced upon the eighth, nearly the whole of which is couched in the most loose and careless language, not readily understood by the bench and bar, whose lives ar devoted to construing statutes and elucidating legal principles. Many portions of these statutes are incomprehensible to nearly everybody else. Some of them are enacted, in part at least, by reference to and adopting other laws, and others are repealed by repugnance, implication, or subsequent inconsistent enactments. Old laws are often revived by repealing those of a later date. To find what is in force, and what is not, often requires the most profound study and investigation, which few, even of the bar, have time to make. Add to this they are widely scattered and almost inaccessible to those who are bound to know and obey them. Except those relating to post offices and the collection of revenue at ports of entry, the national statutes ar sealed book to most of the people. The scattered and confused condition of these laws, as found i the edition patronized by Congress, and distributed to our public officers, renders them a trying puzzle to our ablest lawyers and wisest judges, and a stun bling-block to the executive and administrative branches of the government. These are reason amply sufficient to require a revision of the statute aws. But there are others equally important and controlling. Most of our statutes were framed without the advantage of familiar and approved prece dents. Our mail system was substantially new and intried, while our land laws were wholly so, and unlike those of any other nation. Although some of the English modes of proceedings in her courts were preserved in the judiciary act, still it was mainly new, and some of the powers it expressly conferred have been annulled by well-settled judicial interpre tation by our highest tribunal. Our system o patents and copy-rights was raised upon a foundation essentially different from any then existing. Our navigation statutes, though somewhat resembling the English, contained many new features, some of which proved, at an early day, illy adapted to the purposes intended. The laws for collecting revenue from cus toms, although easentially modelled upon the English precedents, contained new and untried features. The great executive departments were constructed almos wholly anew. The jurisdiction of the courts, and the duties assigned to our numerous public functionaries were almost without a precedent. Our Indian rela tions, as well as our pension system, are pecu liar to our own country. State government with exclusive control of nearly every local matter, and a national one exercising a few powers for the common purposes of all, was a novelty among human institutions, and occasioned numerous new enactments. Most of the laws referred to have been altered, and many of them frequently amendedsome with the hope of curing original defects, and others to adapt them to our magic growth, and the changes which the progress of the world and its varying business have demanded. Some branches of the public service, from a trifling beginning, have become very large and unwieldy. The laws regula ting them have been so much amended that they re semble a large edifice, consisting of numerous addi tions, resting upon a small base. With all the amendments and alterations made in a period of almost seventy years, it is quite apparent that this mass of statute machinery is not well adapted to the present wants of the people. It is cumbersome, wanting many changes to render its working harmonious and suited to the present age and its increasing business. Much of it is old, cumbersome, and useless and should be removed, and its place supplied with what is suited to the improved condition of the country. There are thousands of pages of our printstumbling block to the inexperienced, and should be swept away. Some new provisions ought to be added to produce simplicity in the management of public business. Every line of useful statute law can be brought into one reasonable-sized volume. Instances can be found where thirty pages can be brought into ten lines, and be made clear and certain, instead of remaining obscure and confused. There are more than a hundred provisions prescribing oaths sufficiently varied to make them difficult to draw, while every oath necessary need not occupy twelve lines. The alterations contemplated need not extend to those useful laws whose meaning has been settled by the judiciary or the approved practice of the government. We can prune and graft without

HON. J. A. STEWART

The Somerset (Md.) Union thus alludes to the

than wisely and well. Congress possesses the power

to correct the evils which we have pointed out, and

well as convenient to those who practically adminis-

spread as any document printed by order of Congress,

so that all who are bound by their provisions car

have ready access to them. No document can be more useful or more worthy of a wide-spread distri-

enomination of Judge Stewart for Congress: "Mr. Stewart received the nomination on the first ballot, which shows the general satisfaction prevailing throughout the district with the course of this gentleman during the last session of Congress, of which he was a dis-tinguished member. It has been the lot of but few men to acquire as commanding and influential a position as did the Judge in the short period of two years, it being the first time he was ever a member of any legislative body. his speech on the slavery question evidenced great re-search and a versatility of talent which few possess. No nomination could have been made more generally satis-factory to the people of this district, and particularly of this section. The national and conservative men of this district intend to endorse his course as her representative by re-electing him to Congress."

The ship Harvest Queen, from Liverpool, reached New York on the 5th inst. with 701 passengers. When two days out a case of small-pox occurred. The captain or-York on the still hast with 101 passengers. Additionally out a case of small-pox occurred. The captain ordered all to be vaccinated, and only one other case occurred, which proved to be that of a person who had been accidentally overlooked by the inoculating physician.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION IN TENNESSEE. We perceive from our Tennessee exchanges, that the election of two senators in Congress from that State, is exciting much attention amongst the gallant lemocracy of that renowned Commonwealth. The friends of the several distinguished men, whose names have been put forward as candidates for that high office, are now making active efforts to secure the public regard and support on the side of their

The democracy are truly fortunate in having such able, tried, and faithful men as those whose names have already been presented to the public, and equally fortunate are they in conducting the canvass. as we are assured, with a generous and friendly rivalry, free from all acrimony and strife. This is as it should ever be, and must lead to the best re-

The election of the able and universally-popular Governor Andrew Johnson, as one of the senators, seems to be admitted on all hands; and the friends of the gallant General Pillow are pressing his claims with confidence and ardor. And as an illustration of the generous spirit in which this is done, we give the following article and communication from the Clarksville Jeffersonian of the 2d September:

From the Clarksville (Tenn.) Joffers The Senatorial Question.—The views of our correspondent, "One of the People," on the senatorial question, whose article we publish below, are well and forcibly expressed, and will command general attention. That Gov. Johnson will be elected to fill the vacancy occa-sioned by the expiration of the term of Hon. James C. sioned by the expiration of the term of Hon. James C. Jones is a foregone conclusion. It is a matter about which there is no room for speculation, and concerning which there is no diversity of opinion. The democracy of Tennessee demand his election, and their will must be respected. But in reference to the election of a second senator to fill the place now occupied by John Bell, whose term will expire on the 4th of March, 1859, seven youths before the assembling of another general necessary. months before the assembling of another general assem-bly, the case is not so clear. The propriety of selecting Mr. Bell's successor so long in advance is seriously ques-tioned, and some even of the democratic members are pledged against it; but we imagine that the feeling in favor of visiting judgment upon one who has pursued our party and its policy with such unrelenting bitterness our party and its poncy with such inferentiag bleedrass and so little scruple will be general among the democratic members, and we think the election will be made. We have no hesitation in saying that it ought to be made. We have our great enemy in our hands, and it would be madness, worse than madness, to let him escape.

If, then, it shall be decided to elect Mr. Bell's succession will come

If, then, it shall be decided to elect Mr. Bell's successor, as we have no doubt it will be, the question will come up who shall his successor be? Our correspondent says Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, and we must confess that the name sounds well to us. We are not prepared to say nay to such a proposition. So far from it, the election of the man who was but a few years since pursued with such merciless and savage ferocity by the enemies of the democratic party, simply and solely because he was a democrat and the bosom friend of James K. Polk, would give us unfeigned satisfaction. General Pillow has, perhaps, suffered as much through his devotion to democratic principles as any man in the State; probably more, and now that an occasion offers to reward his devotion and vindithat an occasion offers to reward his devotion and vindicate his fame, when we can place him in the United States Senate, where, in the face of the world, he will ave an opportunity to exhibit the talents he does un have an opportunity to exhibit the talents he does un-doubtedly possess, and thus at the same time justify the lifetime-attachment of President Polk for him, and cover his slanderers with confusion and shame; why should it not be done? That he possesses fine abilities none who know him will deny. That he has been of great service to our party all must admit; and that he has made him-self the target for the shafts of our enemies, when discre-tion would have counselled retirement from the field, is known to every democrat in Tennessee.

Without wishing to deery the claims of any other gen-tleman whose name may have been mentioned in this

leman whose name may have been mentioned in this connexion, we cannot withhold the expression of the pinion that the election of General Pillow would ive universal satisfaction to the democracy throughout

[For the Jeff-rontan.]

Mr. Editor: I have been pleased to observe the generous spirit of rivalry which seems to animate the several aspirants for the United States Senate in this State. Although the friends of the various candidates are urging the claims of their respective favorites with earnestness and zeal, I have noticed none of that personal bitterness and vituperation which sometimes characterize contests of this nature. I hope this spirit will continue to prevail, for there is no reason why a fair and honorable rivalry should beget dissension among political friends. It is, however, desirable that there should be a full and free expression of opinion through the press, in order that our repreof opinion through the press, in order that our repre-sentatives may understand and reflect the wishes of the people in the choice of their senators.

Our opinions have been so often disregarded, our sen-

Our opinions have been so often disregarded, our sen-timents have been so often misrepresented by our present senator, that the people have resolved they will no longer suffer this despotic dictation in silence. We will, at least, raise our voices in condemnation of his course, and desire our representatives to choose as his successor a man who will consult our interests and respect our wishes.

There is no doubt that the vacancy now existing will be filled by the election of Gov. Johnson. He is unques-

tionably the choice of a majority of the people of the State, and deserves the confidence which that preference implies.

The election of Mr. 18-19. The election of Mr. Bell's successor is a matter of equal mportance, and the people are equally interested in the

I would suggest the name of Gen. Gideon J. Pillow connexion with that position. In point of integrity and talents, Gen. Pillow has no superior in the State. He has signalized his devotion to the country by his distinguished services both in the camp and the council cham-ber, and has won for himself a proud position as a sol-dier and a statesman. Gen. Pillow combines all those qualities which the peo-

ple of Tennessee require in their representative. He is a democrat of sound conservative views, and is unwaver-ing in his attachment to the Union. But he is not a an who would suffer the rights of the South to be sa ifficed, or her institutions endangered by his inactivity or ndifference. Tennessee needs bold, fearless, patriotic and conservative men to represent her in the Senate of the United States. Such men she has in Gov. Johnson and Gen. Pillow, and the people of this section desire

A VOICE FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE CANVASS IN OHIO. The Cincinnati Enquirer speaks encouragingly of destroying the tree. The States have done so to the prospects of the democratic party in the State their own great advantage. The great error of the federal laws is, they seek to govern too much, rather election. The idea of putting the blacks on a social and political equality with the whites, together with the acts of the late legislature, is daily driving voters o secure the nation a body of improved and useful from the republican ranks and enlisting them in the laws, which will prove a blessing to the people, as service of the democracy. The following, from the Cleveland Plain Dealer, affords most satisfactory eviter them. When prepared they should be as widely dence of the feeling which now prevails in the ranks of the democracy of Ohio:

"We hear from the satherings of the democracy in the northwestern counties with rene and assurance that the people are thoroughly aroused to the importance of sweeping out the shrickers from the administration of affairs in Ohio. The democratic meetings have been largely attended wherever they have been called. During the last week mass meetings were held at Perrysburg on Monday, at Defiance on Tuesday, at Lima, in Allen county, on Tursday, at Bellefontaine, in Logan county, on Thursday, and at Bucyus, in Crawford county, on Friday. Gov. Payne was everywhere greeted by most enthusiastic crowds of democrats, old whigs, and republicans, by all of whom his able and eloquent speeches were responded to in thunders of applause at every point. Everywhere the reports give those never-to-be-mistaken indications of a coming victory. Each man speaks of changes in sentiment in his neighborhood favorable to the democrats. The democrats are also everywhere sanguine of increasing the democrate majorities in democratic counties, and we have yet to hear of a single black-republican county not likely to fall off in its majorities." "We hear from the gatherings of the democracy

The beautiful aged saddle-horse which took the premium at the National Fair last week (says the Louisville Democrat of Tuesday) was purchased yesterday by Col. Lewis Saunders, of Grass Hills, for the sum of nine hundred dollars, for the friends of Governor Floyd, Secretary of War, who intend him as a present to the distinguished head of the War Department.

CAIRO MAIL As a matter of news and information of much in

portance to the public, we publish below an article from the New Orleans Times relating to this subject The Postmaster General is making great exertions. not only to extend mail facilities in all directions. but to increase the speed with which it is carried whenever it can be conveniently done. This Cairo mail is a very important one, and everything is being done that is possible, both by the contractors and the department, to give it certainty and the requisite speed:

CAIRO DAILY UNITED STATES MAIL COMPANY .- We are

and the department, to give it certainty and the requisite speed:

Carso Dally United States Mall Cospany.—We are pleased to greet in our midst once more the energetic, indefatigable, and popular president of the above company. L. P. Holladay, esq. He will, we are informed, henceforth make our city his residence and the headquarters of the company and the public have reason to expect that he will thus be enabled to manage the affairs of the company and carry out the contract of transporting the mail daily up and down the Mississippi with more punctuality and promptiness than has hitherto been done. We have frequently, during the past eighteen months, spoken freely of the manner the contractors have fulfilled their daily in carrying the mail between our city and Cairo. We have censured them for neglect, when we thought they deserved it, and commended them for endeavoring to carry out the contract, and praised them when they did fulfil it. We always wish to do justice in our remarks about this contract, as well as all other matters which we bring before the public.

It is our opinion, considering all the circumstances, the low stage of the river during the summer, the searchy of freight, and consequently the small inducement for boats to run, and the lack of boats of the right class, that the company have succeeded better than might have been expected in supplying the facilities of mail communication ou the Mississippi. They have, at great expense, chartered and bought boats suitable, and certainly they have made every exertion to perform their duty, as far as any reasonable person could expect, for the compensation they receive. We could show, were it necessary, that the ideas of some of our cotemporaries up the river are ridiculous when they say that the company should own the Mississippi; the compensation is entirely inadequate for the amount of capital required and the risk to be incurred; but we deem it useless to speak on this point. Our purpose now is to call the sattention of the public to the fact that t

loss to their owners; and still it is the determination of the mail company to keep them running, to leave only on Sundays, so as to secure the daily transmission of the mails, and not to be in competition with other boats. We must commend them for this, as it will secure to the people on the river a certain means of conveyance from point to point daily. On other days other boats pass. Very soon this excellent arrangement will be known to all interested, and the advantages, we trust, appreciated.

THE CHINESE SUGAR-CANE.

The Raleigh (North Carolina) Standard says: "We have received from Mr. Henry Pearce, of Frank-linton, North Carolina, a vial of sirup or molasses man-ufactured from the Chinese sugar-cane, which, for clear-ness and purity, surpasses any we have yet seen or tasted. Mr. Pearce planted eight rows of the cane, from 60 to 75 feet in length, and thinks he can get 15 or 20 gallons of sixus from the error. sirup from the crop.
"The newspapers we receive from all directions contain accounts of the cane and of the sirup produced."

The following is from the Newbern (North Caro-

lina) Union: "Molasses from Chinese Sudar-Cane. —We were shown this morning, by I. Disosway, esq., of this place, a bottle of sirup made from the much-talked-of Chinese sugar-cane. The cane was produced on the plantation of Mr. Joseph Whitty, of Jones county, from whom Mr. D. obtained the specimen of sirup shown us. It resembles sugar-house molasses in appearance, and is as palatable to the taste as any sirup we have ever seen. Mr. W. Is perfectly satisfied with the experiment he has made in the cultivation of the cane, and intends hereafter to produce his own molasses.

his own molasses.

"We learn that Mr. F. P. Latham, of this county, has been that Mr. F. P. Latham, of this county, has result we have no also tested the matter, but with what result we

distant day, to become an important article of agricul-tural production in the United States."

We have received (says the Charleston Mercury) ably fine sirup from the Chinese sugar-cane, with the following description of its culture and manage-

ment :

ORANGEBURG DESCRICT,

Observation District.

Observation of the composition of the composition of sirup. I commenced cutting and the label of August, and finished on the 1st from the plantage of the row first and the balance on the 1st from the plantage of the composition of the rows for the row and the plantage of the composition of the spring manured with a composition of stable, cow, and hog-pen manure with plaster, eight bushels of the composition manure with plaster, eight bushels of the composition of the later one-half on the later of April, and the balance on the 16th—three feet apart in the row, five to eight seed in a chop, the rows four feet apart. I commenced cutting and grinding on the 18th of August, and finished on the 2d September, and made, from the four acres and a half, four hundred and thirty gallons of sirup. I find it takes nearly eight gallons of juice to make one gallon of sirup. I had an iron mill and two molasses pots of a hundred gallons cach. I ground out one hundred and thirty-five gallons of juice daily, and made thirty gallons of sirup. With the seed and fodder, I think this crop pays the planter well for plantation use. My negroes prefer the molasses to that I purchase.

The Tribune of Friday has the following:

"Among the bankrupteies of our day the moral insolvencies of clergymen seem almost as frequent and quite as deplorable as any other. Making due allowance for the rapid growth of our country, and the more perfect collection and diffusion of intelligence, it is still evident that the number of clerical culprits is greater than ever

This "falling from grace" is plainly traceable to the abandoning by ministers of the preaching of the gospel to the preaching of politics. It is a noticeable fact that in every instance where the minister has "fallen from grace" since the last election he was a noted Frémont broiler during the whole of last year's political canvass - Rome (N. Y.) Sentinel.

The Chicago Journal says : Mrs. Catherine Donnelly The Chicago Journal says; Mrs. Catherine Donnelly, whose death at Woodstock, McHenry county, on Tuesday last, was announced in this paper, was one hundred and eleven years of age, and was probably the oldest person in the State. She was a native of the county of Tyrone, Ireland, and cause to McHenry county about twenty years ago, where she has resided ever since. She was the mother of twelve children. Notwithstanding her extreme old age, she retained the full use of her faculties to the last, and, until a very recent date, was able to move about the house. For the last fifty years she has restricted herself to one meal a day, and that was always partaken of after 12 o'cleck in the day.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 1st September and ounces the receipt, at that port, of the first hogshead of ugar of the new crop. It was from the parish of Plaque,